

With the Medical Officer of Health's Compliments



WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
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A.

BARRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Public Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1952

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MARY LENNOX

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., (Wales)

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BARRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor :

ALDERMAN K. C. STEER, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

COUNCILLOR C. B. KING

Aldermen :

F. G. ADAMS
J. P. BENNETT
Mrs. M. HOLLAND

A. R. M. ROOK
S. SIMMONDS
T. YEOMAN

Councillors :

F. ATKINS
H. L. G. DAVIES
H. W. DURMAN
L. HEFFERNAN
R. M. HOWELL
C. T. PRICE
E. SMITH
Mrs. E. M. THOMSON
B. WILLIAMS

D. J. BOON, J.P.
J. G. DAVIES
W. EAST
Mrs. M. M. HIGGINS
T. JONES
E. G. SHEEN
A. G. THOMAS
A. C. D. WEBBER
R. D. WILLIAMS

Mrs. A. O. YEOMAN

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1952.)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. EAST

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN Mrs. M. HOLLAND

THE MAYOR (Alderman K. C. STEER, J.P.)	Councillor R. M. HOWELL
Councillor Mrs. E. M. THOMSON	Councillor C. T. PRICE
Councillor Mrs. A. O. YEOMAN	Councillor E. G. SHEEN
Councillor F. ATKINS	Councillor A. G. THOMAS
Councillor H. L. G. DAVIES	Councillor R. D. WILLIAMS

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1952.)

STAFF—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

MARY LENNOX, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (WALES)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time) :

G. W. MONRO, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. H. SYMMONDS,† CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., A.M.INST.,B.E.

Sanitary Inspectors :

A. H. JENKINS,† CERT.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. V. JOHN,† CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

J. B. JONES,† CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk :

W. F. LUCAS

Clerks :

W. T. PAULDING

G. S. BURNELL

L. F. DIBBLE (temporary post)

Rodent Operator :

A. F. TURNER

†Also holds Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
(Royal Sanitary Institute.)

BOROUGH OF BARRY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WOODLANDS ROAD,
BARRY, GLAM.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Barry Borough Council

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year 1952.

This Report has been prepared on the lines as indicated in Circular 2, 53 (Wales), and covers the Department's work during the Year in the relative aspects of public health and preventive medicine.

Area of Borough : 4,265.6 acres.

Rateable Value : At 17/3/52—£247,920 (based on a total of 11,506 assessments).

Ascertained product of a 1d. Rate, 1952/3 £992 13s. 5d.

Population

Registrar-General's estimated home population at Mid-

Year, 1952 40,790

This estimate has been used for the statistics shown in this Report.

(Note—"Home Population" figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area.)

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

The latest figures published by the Registrar-General in this connection are reproduced below :—

BARRY M.B. (as at 31st December, 1947) :

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Ages	....	....	....	18,281	20,849
0—4 years	....	....	....	1,765	1,677
5—14 „	....	....	....	2,819	2,739
15—17 „	....	....	....	809	847
18—19 „	....	....	....	216	647
20—24 „	....	....	....	1,084	1,686
25—34 „	....	....	....	2,667	3,134
35—44 „	....	....	....	2,640	2,960
45—54 „	....	....	....	2,592	2,873
*55—64 „	....	....	....	1,994	2,123
65—74 „	....	....	....	1,159	1,453
75—84 „	....	....	....	462	596
85 and over	....	....	....	74	114

*This Group is sub-divided for Females as follows :—

55—59 years	....	1,181
60—64 „	....	942

Extracts from Vital Statistics

AREA COMPARABILITY FACTORS. These factors are provided by the Registrar-General in respect of birth and death-rates in order to make approximate allowance for the way in which local populations differ in age and sex distribution from England and Wales as a whole.

The local crude rates have to be multiplied by the area factor before they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

Comparability Factors for Barry for 1952—

Births	.....	.....	0.96
Deaths	.....	.....	1.03

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated Home population :—

Crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.58
Adjusted by A.C.F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.88

Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated Home population :—

Crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.91
Adjusted by A.C.F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.27

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES

(Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births)

Puerperal Scpsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	1.35

Infant Mortality

DEATH-RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 livebirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.47
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	33.43
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	34.48

Neo-Natal Mortality

DEATH-RATES OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 livebirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.13
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate livebirths	..	.....	.....	.....	33.43
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths	...	...	...	...	34.48

The statistics set out above have been calculated from the following details of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths, which have been adjusted for inward and outward transfers.

BIRTHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births (Legitimate)	376	312	688
Live Births (Illegitimate)	16	13	29
TOTAL	392	325	717

STILLBIRTHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths (Legitimate)	8	12	20
Stillbirths (Illegitimate)	2	-	2
TOTAL	10	12	22

DEATHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
All Ages	271	215	486
Under 1 year of age (included above)			
Legitimate	13	10	23
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Under 4 weeks of age— (included in the "Under 1 year" Group above)			
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Deaths

DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE BOROUGH

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>
Cadoxton	47
Castleland	53
Court	59
Dock	57
High Street	62
Holton	110
Park	98
TOTAL	486

VITAL STATISTICS—TABLES I, II AND III.

Table I (page 7) sets out the Vital Statistics for the District during the years 1948-1952.

Table II (page 8) shows the comparative 1952 Birth Rates, Death Rates and certain Analyses of Mortality in respect of England and Wales, the County Boroughs and Great Towns, the Smaller Towns, the Administrative County of London and our own District.

In Table III (page 9) may be found the Vital Statistics, 1952—for the Administrative County of Glamorgan.

VITAL STATISTICS—BARRY—1948 to 1952

Table I

Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	Nett Deaths belonging to the District					
	Nett					Under 4 weeks of age		Under 1 year		At all Ages	
	No.	Crude Rate				No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No.	Crude Rate per 1,000 Population
1952	717	17.58	396	9.7	125	13	18.13	24	33.47	486	11.91
1951	702	17.25	418	10.27	96	15	21.37	24	34.19	478	11.74
1950	705	16.74	410	9.73	114	11	15.60	17	24.11	482	11.44
1949	786	18.86	383	9.19	102	14	17.81	23	29	446	10.7
1948	769	18.5	368	8.8	120	16	20.806	23	30	442	10.6

Table II
Vital Statistics—1952

	Still Births		Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population						Deaths under 1 year of age	Deaths under 2 years of age				
	Live Births (Rate Per 1,000 Home Population)	Rates	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Small Pox	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough			Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis	
														Per 1,000 Home Population	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	22.6	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24	27.6*	1.1
160 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	16.9	0.43	24.6	12.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.28	31.2	1.3
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population, 25 000—50,000 at 1951 Census)	15.5	0.36	23.0	11.2	0.00	—	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	25.8	0.5
London Administrative County.	17.6	0.34	19.2	12.6	—	—	0.01	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.31	23.8	0.7
BARRY	17.58	0.54	29.77	11.91	—	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	0.32	33.47	1.4
	†16.88	10.52		†12.27										

* Rate marked thus, in respect of England and Wales, is per 1,000 related live births.

† Rates marked thus have been adjusted by Area Comparability Factor. (See Page 5.)

Table III—Glamorgan (Administrative County)—Vital Statistics, 1952

	Estimated Population 1952	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY			NEO-NATAL MORTALITY		
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	732,500	11,839	16.16	8,473	11.57	407		34.38	247		20.86
BOROUGHS											
Barry M.B.	40,790	717	17.58	486	11.91	24		33.47	13		18.13
Cowbridge M.B.	1,035	17	16.43	12	11.59	—		—	—		—
Neath M.B.	31,660	466	14.72	352	11.12	14		30.04	10		21.46
Port Talbot M.B.	44,190	826	18.69	423	9.57	24		29.06	15		18.16
URBAN DISTRICTS:											
Aberdare Urban	44,550	571	14.08	578	14.25	21		36.78	13		22.77
Bridgend Urban	13,650	221	16.19	151	11.06	4		18.10	4		18.10
Caerphilly Urban	35,700	717	20.08	379	10.62	30		41.84	17		23.71
Gelligaer Urban	36,040	629	17.45	433	12.01	20		31.80	14		22.26
Glyncorrwg Urban	9,388	216	23.01	95	10.12	5		23.15	4		18.52
Llchwyr Urban	25,380	319	12.57	306	12.06	12		37.62	8		25.08
Maesteg Urban	23,010	423	18.38	269	11.69	11		26.00	5		11.82
Mountain Ash Urban	31,200	570	18.27	381	12.21	29		50.88	14		24.56
Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,550	395	17.52	262	11.62	26		65.82	16		40.51
Penarth Urban	18,420	266	14.44	239	12.98	8		30.08	6		22.56
Pontypridd Urban	38,340	565	14.74	461	12.02	15		26.55	6		10.62
Porthcawl Urban	9,497	130	13.69	118	12.42	3		23.08	3		23.08
Rhondda Urban	109,800	1,712	15.59	1,417	12.91	68		39.72	43		25.12
RURAL DISTRICTS:—											
Cardiff Rural	35,930	433	12.05	383	10.66	11		25.40	7		16.17
Cowbridge Rural	20,120	295	14.66	140	6.96	9		30.51	6		20.34
Gower Rural	11,580	197	17.01	139	12.00	7		35.53	5		25.38
Llantrisant Rural	25,420	519	20.42	268	10.54	28		53.95	20		38.54
Neath Rural	41,250	637	15.44	439	10.64	12		18.84	5		7.85
Penybont Rural	34,890	530	15.19	315	9.03	11		20.75	6		11.32
Pontardawe Rural	32,110	468	14.57	427	13.30	15		32.05	7		14.96

Table IV—Causes of Death—Barry M.B., 1952

CAUSE OF DEATH	Rate per 1,000 Population	Total	Males	Females	Age Groups											
					0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
					1	2	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.294	12	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	3	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	0.025	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Syphilitic disease	0.098	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0.025	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	0.368	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	0.343	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	0.074	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	0.049	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	0.956	39	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	0.049	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2.009	82	44	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coronary Disease, Angina	1.617	66	43	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	0.270	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Heart Disease	2.205	90	40	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Disease	0.196	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	0.368	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	0.441	18	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	0.098	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0.074	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0.074	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0.221	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	0.098	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0.025	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	0.123	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	1.348	55	24	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0.196	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	0.221	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	0.049	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11.914	486	271	215	24	1	3	2	1	5	7	17	35	70	108	213

Maternal Welfare

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Four cases were notified during the Year, giving a rate of 5.41 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

In 1951, ten cases were notified, the rate of incidence being 14.01.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 17.87 and for the 160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census) 10.22.

DEATHS

During the year, one death was reported as due to "Pregnancy and Childbirth" (Rate—1.35 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.)

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England Wales for 1952 was 0.72 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

Infant Mortality

During the Year there were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age and Table V (Page 12) shows the various causes.

Of the 24 infant deaths, 19 occurred in hospital.

TABLE V

Cause of Death	AGE												
	Under 1 Mth	1-2 Mths	2-3 Mths	3-4 Mths	4-5 Mths	5-6 Mths	6-7 Mths	7-8 Mths	8-9 Mths	9-10 Mths	10-11 Mths	11-12 Mths	Total
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Abnormalities	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erythroblastosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Misadventure (Asphyxia)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Disease	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	8
Totals	13	2	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	24

Neo-Natal Mortality

Of the twenty-four deaths of children under the age of one year (see Table V), thirteen occurred during the first month of life. Fuller details of these are set out in the following Table.

TABLE VI

Cause of Death	AGE										Total
	0-1 Day	1-2 Days	2-3 Days	3-4 Days	4-5 Days	5-6 Days	6-7 Days	7-14 Days	14-21 Days	21-28 Days	
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Abnormalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Erythroblastosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	3	1	1	1	2	1	—	2	2	—	13

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — BARRY M.B. 1952 TABLE VII

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													No. OF CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD										DEATHS											
														Cases removed to Hospital																					
	At all ages	Under one year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 years and upwards		Cadoxton Ward	Castleland Ward	Court Ward	Holton Ward	High Street Ward	Park Ward	Dock Ward	At all ages	Under one year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 years and upwards	
Dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis (Acute) (Post-Infectious) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ..	357	5	34	62	50	73	130	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	6	21	110	53	51	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever ..	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	2	2	3	2	4	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ..	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis (non-Paralytic) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	78	1	2	5	8	9	47	5	1	2	1	—	—	16	12	8	13	20	11	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	52	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	10	12	5	15	1	—	10	4	8	10	4	3	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Other Forms) ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	5	2	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	67	5	8	9	7	11	27	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	16	5	4	14	11	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	644	16	48	80	67	98	217	15	18	20	17	40	8	34	116	47	54	174	89	95	69	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 49 Admissions of cases of Tuberculosis to Sanatorium during the Year.

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Table VII (page 14) sets out details of cases notified during the Year and shows distribution throughout the District.

Comparative notification rates for England and Wales, the Smaller Towns and Barry, are given in the following Table (VIII).

TABLE VIII
Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases, 1952

DISEASE	Notification Rate per 1,000 Home Population		
	BARRY	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.15	0.02	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.91	1.53	1.58
Whooping Cough	1.64	2.61	2.57
Diphtheria	—	0.01	0.03
Erysipelas	0.37	0.14	0.12
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.75	8.86	8.49
Pneumonia	0.64	0.72	0.62
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06
Non-Paralytic....	0.05	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.51	0.13	0.11

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

Fifty-two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 Other Forms, were notified during the Year, as compared with 40 and 4 respectively for 1951.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.294 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.565 for 1951.

The death-rate in respect of Other Forms of Tuberculosis was 0.025 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.025 for 1951.

Details of cases on the Register were as follows :—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
At—1st January, 1952	140	127	267	35	42	77	344
At—31st December, 1952	151	148	299	37	47	84	383

The following Table shows the classification of new cases and deaths during 1952, according to age groups and sex :—

Table IX

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 Years	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 Years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 Years	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
15—20 Years	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
20—25 Years	3	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
25—35 Years	5	7	1	2	—	2	—	—
35—45 Years	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—65 Years	13	2	—	2	4	2	—	1
65 and upwards	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	26	26	5	6	8	4	—	1

NOTE—The details of deaths given in the above Table relate to the total notified cases on the Register. Of the cases notified during 1952, *i.e.*, 63, two died during the Year.

The following Table shows the decline in tuberculosis deaths during the last thirty years.

YEAR(S)	DEATHS			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Average Number per year	Average Rate per 1,000 population	Average Number per year	Average Rate per 1,000 population
1921 to 1930	36.7	0.92	8.8	0.22
1931 to 1940	31.6	0.84	6.8	0.18
1941 to 1950	25.0	0.65	4.8	0.12
	Number per year	Rate per 1,000 population	Number per year	Rate per 1,000 population
1950....	12	0.28	3	0.07
1951....	23	0.56	1	0.02
1952 .	12	0.29	1	0.02

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During recent years, B.C.G. Vaccination has become available to certain selected groups of the population and is particularly advised for young children whose parents are affected with tuberculosis.

During 1952, six Barry residents were so vaccinated, five of whom were young children and the sixth an adult engaged in nursing tuberculous patients.

Mass Radiography Surveys

(a) BARRY GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOLS

During the Year, the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board carried out a second Survey of the Barry General Population and Schools.

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were arranged between 28th April and 30th May, and in this period 7,957 attendances were made.

This figure showed an appreciable increase over that obtained at the 1950 visit (6,137), but it has to be borne in mind that the 1952 Survey was carried out over a longer period. In fact, the sessional rate of attendance was considerably greater in 1950, comparative rates being 175 and 126 in 1950 and 1952 respectively.

Although it is understood that the attendance figures are quite reasonable when compared with those of other districts, it had been hoped, both in view of the longer period available and the fact that X-rays were taken without undressing, that a far greater proportion of the population would have responded and availed themselves of this more than worthwhile facility.

As far as the statistics of the Survey are concerned they showed a remarkable consistency with those obtained in 1950.

YEAR	Percentage of			
	Total Abnormalities found	Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Observation for ? Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Abnormalities of Chest
1952	4.37%	0.09%	0.44%	3.84%
1950	4.68%	0.10%	0.78%	3.80%

An age-group analysis for both the 1950 and 1952 Surveys is set out in Table A (page 18).

It will be noted from this Table that in 306 instances, in the 1952 Survey, "Other Abnormalities of the Chest" were diagnosed. Details of these findings are produced herewith.

TABLE "A"—ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS

NOTE.—The figures shown in brackets are those corresponding from the 1950 Survey.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 and Over		Totals	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Number of Persons Examined Normal and Abnormal ...	7,957 (6,137)	343 (190)	346 (189)	690 (634)	990 (686)	675 (553)	1,006 (775)	519 (434)	866 (726)	734 (591)	1,041 (825)	354 (256)	393 (278)	3,315 (2,658)	4,642 (3,479)
Total Number found to be Abnormal ...	348 or 4.37% (287 or 4.68%)	5 (3)	7 (2)	12 (7)	16 (10)	21 (16)	27 (24)	19 (11)	33 (21)	66 (61)	38 (28)	67 (69)	37 (35)	190 (167)	158 (120)
Classification of Abnormal Cases: (a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7 or 0.09% (6 or 0.10%)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (1)	3 (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	6 (4)	1 (2)
(b) Needing further Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35 or 0.44% (48 or 0.78%)	1 (2)	— (—)	2 (2)	5 (7)	2 (5)	6 (7)	— (2)	8 (5)	4 (8)	5 (3)	2 (7)	— (—)	11 (26)	24 (22)
(c) Other Abnormalities of the Chest	306 or 3.84% (233 or 3.80%)	4 (1)	7 (2)	10 (4)	11 (3)	17 (10)	20 (16)	18 (8)	25 (15)	59 (53)	33 (25)	65 (61)	37 (35)	173 (137)	133 (96)

**Mass Radiography Survey of Barry General Population (including
School Children)—April-June, 1952.**

TABLE B.—Details of "Other Abnormalities of Chest"

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bony Abnormality	49	20	29
Bronchial Carcinoma	1	1	—
Bronchiectasis	6	1	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	48	30	18
Basal Fibrosis	17	9	8
Pneumonitis	2	2	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	11	9	2
Pneumoconiosis	42	42	—
Healed Primary Lesion	31	16	15
Healed Post-Primary P.T.	53	22	31
Abnormality of Diaphragm	5	1	4
Pleural Thickening	11	7	4
Dextro-Cardia	3	1	2
Acquired Disease of Heart	26	11	15
Substernal Thyroid	1	1	—
Totals	306	173	133

The definite and suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found on the Survey were referred to the Chest Clinic, Cardiff, and it is pleasing to note that, in contrast with the previous Survey, all those so referred took advantage of the opportunity of further investigation.

The details of the Clinic's diagnoses of these "follow-ups" are set out in the following Table :—

Mass X-Ray Unit Diagnosis	No.	Initial Diagnosis by Chest Clinic	No.
Pulmonary T.B.	7	Pulmonary T.B.	7
Observation		Pulmonary T.B.	2
Pulmonary T.B.	35	Healed Pulmonary T.B.	3
		Neoplasms	2
		Other Abnormalities	4
		Still under observation	24
		Total	35

(b) OTHER SURVEYS IN AREA DURING THE YEAR

In addition to the Survey aforementioned, the Mass Radiography Service carried out further Surveys in the Barry Area (two factories

and an educational establishment) during the Year, and I am indebted to Mr. John H. Phillips, Administrative Officer of the Service, for the following information.

Number Examined	Number found to have some abnormal condition of the chest	Further classification of abnormal cases		
		Non-T.B.	Possible T.B.	Definite T.B.
522	22	18	4	Nil.

(b) OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

581 cases were notified during the Year compared with 1,255 in 1951.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and those removed to hospital during 1951 and 1952.

TABLE X

	Number Notified		Number removed to Hospital	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Dysentery	3	1	—	—
Encephalitis, Acute (Post-Infectious)	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	8	15	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	21	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	979	357	—	4
Paratyphoid Fever	—	6	—	6
Pneumonia ..	70	26	—	—
Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	—	3	—	3
Non-Paralytic	1	2	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	4	† 1	* —
Scarlet Fever	62	78	19	16
Whooping Cough	116	67	1	2
TOTALS ...	1,255	581	23	34

† Of the remaining cases, 8 were notified from hospital.

*3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from hospital.

DIPHTHERIA

No case was notified during the Year. The last case notified in the Area was in February, 1947, and no death has occurred for the last ten years.

The following details of Immunisation during the Year have been kindly supplied by the S.E. Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council:—

No. of Children immunised during 1952 432

(*Note.*—This figure does not include children who received “bolstering” injections.)

The decline in the number of children being immunised was remarked upon in last year’s report. The figures for 1952 show a further decrease and it is very disturbing to realise that the national percentage for immunisation is falling far below the safety mark, *i.e.*, 75 per cent. of all babies before first birthday.

If diphtheria is to be kept at its present low incidence, intensive effort will be necessary to achieve a satisfactory level of immunisation. Diphtheria is as deadly a disease to-day as ever, and it is of vital importance that the general public, particularly the parents of young children, should fully realise this fact and appreciate that safety for their children lies in immunisation.

This Service is available free both through the Clinics of the Glamorgan County Council and the General Practitioner Service.

Paratyphoid Fever

It will be noted from the foregoing Table (X) that six cases occurred during the Year. All patients recovered.

These cases formed a very small part of a large outbreak which occurred in South Wales in the Spring and Summer of the Year, and Barry may be considered fortunate in that it was relatively so little affected.

Poliomyelitis

The three patients—all isolated cases—reported as suffering from paralytic poliomyelitis are left with residual weakness of the limbs affected and are still undergoing treatment.

The two cases of non-paralytic poliomyelitis made complete recoveries.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks—1952.

(a) Total number of outbreaks	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
(b) Number of cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
(c) Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(d) Details of foods, organisms or other agents responsible—					

(i) OUTBREAK NO. 1 (Single Case)

Food Causing Outbreak—Possibly a biscuit from a ship. Not proved.

Agent Causing Outbreak—*Salmonella enteritidis*.

Severity of Illness—Mild.

Remarks—The patient—a baby (4 months)—was fed on proprietary milk food made up with boiled water. A visitor to the house gave the baby a hard ship's biscuit to suck. Though this would be a very unlikely agent, this was the only unboiled food consumed by the child (two other members of the family tasted these biscuits but were not affected). The child's mother was proved not to be a "carrier" of the organism involved. The ship concerned had sailed from Barry before the investigation so that no further evidence on this count could be obtained.

(ii) OUTBREAK NO. 2. (Four Cases).

Food Causing Outbreak—Not known. Possibly coffee.

Agent Causing Outbreak—Not known. Possibly Staphylococcal Toxin.

Severity of Illness—Mild.

Remarks—All cases had lunch at a Barry Cafe. Food consumed by all patients consisted of roast lamb, gravy, broccoli, peas (tinned), potatoes, coffee with milk and sugar. Two other persons (not patients) are known to have had the same meal with the exception of the coffee. The coffee (ground) was prepared in a percolator whilst the milk was from the ordinary supply used in tea, etc., with no ill-effects. No history of illness, septic spots, etc., was given by the staff, all of whom had consumed the above-mentioned dinner but had taken tea instead of coffee. The kitchens of the Cafe were clean and well cared for.

(iii) OUTBREAK NO. 3 (Three Cases)

Food Causing Outbreak—Possibly home-cooked ham.

Agent Causing Outbreak—*Staphylococcus aureus*.

Severity of Illness—Mild.

Remarks—The ham was cooked and partially eaten, with no ill-effects, three days before occurrence of the outbreak. In the intervening period, the cooked ham was kept for a portion of the time in a refrigerator but for a period was otherwise stored.

(iv) OUTBREAK NO. 4 (Six Cases)

Food Causing Outbreak—Not known.*Agent Causing Outbreak*—Not known.*Severity of Illness*—Mild.*Remarks*—The source of infection was probably in the home.

The kitchen and larder were not clean, and the food handler was advised on improved methods.

(v) OUTBREAK NO. 5 (Seven Cases).

Food Causing Outbreak—Cream cakes.*Agent Causing Outbreak*—Not known.*Severity of Illness*—Fairly severe but of very short duration.*Remarks*—This outbreak involved a family whose only common article of food was cream cakes. The source of these cakes was investigated and found to be entirely satisfactory.**Trichiniasis**

In May, an outbreak of trichiniasis, affecting 25 persons, occurred within the Borough. This condition, caused by the ingestion of live trichinellae (small worms) is very rare in Great Britain but quite common in Germany and the United States. The last recorded outbreaks in this Country occurred some twelve to thirteen years ago in Wolverhampton and Pembrokeshire. Trichinellae spend a portion of their life cycle in pigs and rats so that these animals must be sought in tracing the origin of any human infection.

Clinical Features

The outbreak differed from the text-book descriptions in presenting symptoms but was in accord with the symptomology described in the Wolverhampton outbreak. In most cases the patient first sought medical advice for "severe pain behind the eyeballs", puffiness of eyelids and sustained pyrexia.

The first three cases were reported on the 3rd May, 1952, by Drs. C. K. B. Lennox and G. W. Monro, who had excluded the possibility of nephritis and suggested several possible diagnoses including trichiniasis. A check with the other doctors in the Area brought to light the rest of the patients—all of whom developed their presenting symptoms within thirteen days of each other. Those with the earliest symptoms were the most affected, whilst those presenting later were mild and would probably have been ignored had not the outbreak become known locally.

Differential Diagnosis

It was obvious on first sight that the condition did not fit any of the common infectious diseases and the first action taken was to submit blood samples to the Public Health Laboratory to exclude typhoid, paratyphoid A and B, brucella abortus infection and glandular fever. Blood films were prepared for differential white cell counts. During this time, the possibility of an obscure neurological infection was considered and Dr. J. Spillane kindly visited seven of the patients. No neurological signs were elicited, but Dr. Spillane admitted one patient to hospital for further investigation into the possibility of trichiniasis. Meanwhile, the blood films showed marked eosinophilia, thus making the diagnosis clear. Later, from muscle biopsy of the patient admitted to hospital, encysted trichinellae larvae were demonstrated and, similarly, a biopsy on a patient admitted to St. David's Hospital from this Area but hitherto not reported showed definite encysted larvae.

Incubation Period

In 17 of the patients, it was possible to estimate the incubation period which ranged from 11 to 27 days. In 14 (82%), the first symptoms came on between the 15th and 24th days.

Mortality

There were no deaths, although at one time two patients were critically ill. A feature of the disease in Britain is that there is a low mortality as contrasted with case fatality rates of 16—30% in Germany, and 3—10% in the United States. This may be due to the fact that pork is not eaten raw in this Country, and thus the infecting dose is smaller.

Epidemiology

As the severity of illness and date of onset of "puffy eyelids" was known to vary inversely with the number of larvae ingested, it seemed reasonable to seek a single source of infection in all cases. Sixteen of those affected had eaten sausage regularly during the four weeks preceding the illness. There are in this locality six pork butchers who obtain pigs from the Barry Slaughterhouse and prepare their own sausage for sale to the public. All sixteen patients had purchased sausage from one or two of these—one shop at the Barry end of the Town and the other at the Cadroxton end. None dealt with the four pork butchers in the Barry Dock area.

Of the remaining nine patients one denied eating any form of sausage, whilst the remaining eight made a practice of eating "Scotch eggs" at an hotel in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Details were obtained from the Barry Abattoir of all pigs brought in for slaughter during the four weeks preceding the outbreak. In view of our knowledge of the source of the outbreak in 1939-40, Pembrokeshire pigs were the object of the search. Though many pigs had been received at the Slaughterhouse during the period, they were all, with the exception of one consignment, from the usual sources for this Area—Vale of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, Neath, etc. One consignment of twenty-five pigs was received from Haverfordwest for slaughter on 28th March. All these, however, were distributed as meat and not for manufacturing purposes.

On further investigation, it was found that, in addition to the pigs for slaughter, carcasses were sometimes obtained at the Barry Abattoir from the South-Western Wholesale Meat Supply Association's Stores at Cardiff, and that, on 4th April, such a consignment of three sows for manufacturing purposes was received at Barry. These three were from Haverfordwest and were the only pigs for manufacture from that area received here for many months. It was shown that, on 4th April, one of these carcasses had been divided between the two butchers involved in the outbreak.

The origin of the three sows was traced to two farms by the Meat Supply Association; both were small and their pig sales infrequent.

The length of time between the arrival of the sows and their consumption as sausage or sausage meat is not known. Allowance must be made for time for manufacture, distribution and cooking. One can assume that the sausages prepared from the sow in question would be on sale in the week commencing 6th April. The "Scotch egg" eaters all remembered having them in the Vale of Glamorgan Hotel on Easter Monday, 14th April.

The source of supply was further investigated by Dr. A. D. Evans, Medical Research Unit, and a paper on the outbreak was published in the *British Medical Journal* in July last.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of this disease after so many years adds weight to the oft-repeated advice that all pork and pork products should be thoroughly cooked before consumption. Several of the patients were mothers who whilst cooking the sausage tasted a little before it was completely cooked. They were affected whilst their families escaped. Some of the patients who had eaten "Scotch eggs" had thought at the time that the sausage meat was underdone but had not appreciated the risks involved.

It is enforceable at law that all pig swill shall be sterilised but, in spite of this, pigs can, as has been shown, become infected. The final prevention of this disease therefore rests with the members of the general public who can ensure that all pork products are thoroughly cooked before consumption. It is not practicable to subject all pork to the

very low degree of temperature required to kill the worm(*i.e.*—15 degrees C. for 20 days before manufacture); therefore, thorough cooking in the home is the only sure safeguard.

Vaccination against Smallpox

All vaccinations in the Area are undertaken by the General Practitioners for the Glamorgan County Council.

During the period under review, 270 vaccination notifications, in respect of Barry, were received by the S.E. Divisional Health Office, Glamorgan County Council.

The number of notifications shows a great decrease when compared with those of the previous year (597). In view of the outbreaks of smallpox in this Country in recent years, this fact is extremely disturbing.

With the increase in foreign travel, it is probable that many of the present-day infants will, during young adult life, be required to be vaccinated prior to visiting foreign countries.

It is well-known that primary vaccination undertaken in infancy involves little or no side effects and, in view of this, parents would be wise to have their babies vaccinated, as, in adults, re-vaccination is a far simpler matter than primary vaccination.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

It was not necessary to take action under these Regulations, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

No action was taken under this Section, which empowers the Council to apply for an Order for the removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Laboratory Service

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), The Parade, Cardiff.

National Assistance Act, 1948

SECTION 47 (REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION)

One is frequently called upon to take action under this Section, but it has so far been found possible to persuade the persons concerned to accept institutional care voluntarily.

It was not found necessary to take formal action during the Year.

SECTION 50 (BURIAL OF THE DEAD)

During the Year, the Department was called upon, in four instances, to take action under this Section.

In two of these cases, costs were partially recovered.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water

The whole of the area of the Corporation is supplied with water from Taf Fechan. Details of distribution services were given in last Year's Report.

During 1952/53, the Council entered into Contract for the construction of a 4 million gallon Service Reservoir at Merthyr Dyfan. It is anticipated that this new reservoir will be in service before the end of 1953. This reservoir will greatly facilitate the general water supply in the Barry Area.

10,189 dwellings are supplied with water from public mains direct to the houses and approximately 150 premises (including squatters' huts and temporary bungalows) are supplied from standpipes or communal taps. A few occupiers of temporary bungalows obtain water from wells.

In December, 1952, samples of the supply proved unsatisfactory due a to a breakdown in a chlorination plant at the Taf Fechan Works. Emergency chlorination was adopted at once. The plant was then given special attention and proper chlorination resumed.

Normally the chemical and bacteriological results are satisfactory and the following are typical reports of samples taken regularly throughout the Year.

Chemical Analysis

Date of Analysis	9/10/52	13/10/52
Appearance in two-foot tube	Pale green, clear	
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	....	30
Reaction, pH	....	7.0
Total Hardness—	....	3.8
(a) Temporary	....
(b) Permanent	....
Chlorides expressed as Cl.	} parts per hundred thousand	0.9
Nitrates expressed as N.		Practically Nil.
Nitrites expressed as N		Nil.
Free Ammonia		0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0038
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degrees F. from Permanganate		
Poisonous Metals		Nil.
Volume of Sediment		0.2
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Small amount, Vegetable cells and debris, algae, protozoa.	
Residual Chlorine in parts per million		0.03
REMARKS	A soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.	

Bacteriological Analysis

Presumptive Coliform Count	0 per 100 ml.
Approximate faecal Coli Count	0 per 100 ml.
Approximate non-faecal Coli Count	0 per 100 ml.
REMARKS	Satisfactory.

Rivers and Streams

There are no rivers or streams of any size in the area.

Drainage and Sewerage

There are two main sea outfall systems of sewage disposal in the area, one situated at Cold Knap in the western end, and the other at Bendrick Rocks in the eastern end of the town.

Three small septic tank installations operate in the west end of the district, but these will be done away with when an additional sewer is constructed in the Porthkerry Park area.

With the exception of a few farmsteads and outlying houses, all other premises are connected with the public sewer.

Sunshine Record

The following are details of the monthly recorded sun hours during the Year, together with the comparative figures for 1951.

	1952	1951
January	87.2	45.4
February	87.7	87.0
March	88.1	77.5
April	171.9	200.3
May	198.1	181.6
June	219.1	249.1
July	198.0	247.7
August	176.2	178.8
September	137.9	86.2
October	92.2	103.9
November	63.2	69.7
December	67.0	60.5
Total	<u>1,586.6 hours</u>	<u>1,587.7 hours</u>
Monthly Average	132.2 hours	132.3 hours
Daily average for the year	4.33 hours	4.35 hours

Rainfall Record

The following are details of the monthly rainfall recordings during 1951 and 1952 :—

	1952	1951
January	2.36 ins.	} Recorder not installed
February	1.00 "	
March	2.72 "	
April	2.33 "	
May	3.62 "	
June	1.51 "	
July	1.28 "	
August	5.40 "	
September	3.63 "	3.12 ins.
October	5.83 "	1.5 "
November	3.77 "	4.91 "
December	2.45 "	2.31 "

Total	35.90 ins.
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Monthly average	2.99 ins.
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Summary of the Sanitary Work Carried out during the Year 1952

REGISTERED PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Premises where Nuisances or Defects discovered	No. of Notices served	No. of Re-visits
Seamen's Lodging Houses	18	145	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	64	246	4	2	6
Bakehouses)	25	176	3	2	5
Factories)	175	284	6	1	9
Total	282	851	13	5	20
OTHER PREMISES :					
House Inspection		716	649	571	2,544
Testing of Drains		70	(included	above)	92
Schools and Public Buildings		10	6	—	—
Tents and Vans		93	13	4	67
Lanes and Dumps		110	15	7	27
Total		999	683	582	2,730
INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, ETC.					
Butchers' Premises	48	215	6	2	10
Grocers' and Provision Shops	192	799	21	6	32
Fish and Fruit Premises	88	317	13	2	19
Fish Friers' Premises	25	160	4	1	7
TOTAL	353	1,491	44	11	68
Grand Total	635	3,341	740	598	2,818

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations

Particulars of inspections and action taken in respect of premises controlled by Byelaws and Regulations are detailed in the summary of sanitary work carried out during the Year.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

There are 18 seamen's lodging houses in the district, registered to accommodate 154 seamen. The houses are well kept and regulated, and are subject to constant supervision.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The limited number of temporary structures in the District have been in existence for a number of years more than was originally intended and most are showing signs of deterioration. The more necessitous cases are being considered for re-housing and some families have already been allocated Corporation dwellings. The vacated structures were demolished in every instance.

Factories

The factories in the district have been systematically inspected and the details are set out in the table below.

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

(FACTORIES ACT, 1937)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	75	126	2	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	120	322	1	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	12	—	—
TOTAL	200	460	3	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

3—**Outwork**—During the Year, one outworker was notified as residing in this district.

Housing

(a) **CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS**—Barry is a comparatively new town and it has not been found necessary to schedule any areas for "Clearance" or "Improvement".

(b) **DEMOLITIONS**—Two demolitions were carried out during the Year.

Housing Repairs

The high cost of labour and materials continues to make the task of enforcing housing repairs, especially in the case of lower-rented properties, a most difficult one to deal with.

Constant efforts to improve the condition of the older properties have resulted in a fairly substantial reduction in the total of outstanding notices although it has been found necessary to resort to formal action in some stubborn cases.

Housing—General

Number of inhabited premises at 31/3/52—

Houses	.....	9,572
Houses/Shops	.....	417
Prefabricated Bungalows	.....	200
Squatters' Hutments	.....	90
TOTAL	.....	10,279

Number of houses completed during the Year—

Council	.....	95
Private	.....	37
Total	.....	132

Number of houses under construction at end of Year—

Council	.....	322
Private	.....	40
Total	.....	362

Total number of Council Houses at 31st December, 1952 2,040

(This figure includes 200 Prefabricated Bungalows.)

Housing—Council Houses

Details of the number of families re-housed under the Council's House Letting Scheme from the end of the War to the 31st December, 1951, were set out in the 1951 Annual Report.

During the year under review, the following applicants were re-housed under the various sections of the Council's Letting Scheme :-

General List	.....	102
Special Health List	.....	13
Keyworkers' List	.....	2
Pensioners' List	.....	5
R.A.F. List	.....	2
Sub-Standard Accommodation List (Houses)	.....	1
Total	.....	125

In addition, 75 transfers and exchanges were arranged.

House Letting Scheme

The Scheme generally is administered by the Borough Treasurer but certain aspects of it affect the Department and these are discussed in the following paragraphs.

GENERAL LIST

All applications for admission to this List are considered for the award of points on the grounds of "Insanitary Conditions and Absence of Normal Health Requirements". During the Year, the Chief Sanitary Inspector made 426 inspections for this purpose and details of sanitary marks resulting were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer's Department.

At the Annual Review of the Scheme, a factor for bedroom deficiency was introduced to replace that previously operative for segregation of sexes. Although the Department is involved in a minor degree only, it is felt that details of the amendment should be submitted.

. "*Bedroom Deficiency*—Three points shall be awarded for each bedroom by which the applicant's accommodation falls short of the following standard, which assumes that one bedroom is needed for the following parts of any family.

- (1) Man and wife.
- (2) One child over the age of five years.
- (3) Two children both over the age of two years and under the age of eight years.
- (4) More than two children (who do not qualify under (2) or (3).)
- (5) One or two males over the age of eight years.
- (6) One or two females over the age of eight years.
- (7) A person whom the Medical Officer of Health considers should sleep in a room alone and who will undertake to do so.

N.B.—A bed-sitting room shall be deemed to equal one bedroom in the case of a family of husband and wife only.

."

The effect of this amendment was to bring to the top of the Waiting List a higher proportion of families with two or more children, although it cannot be forecast that such a tendency will be permanent.

SPECIAL HEALTH LIST

As far as the General List is concerned, no points are awarded on the grounds of ill-health. However, anyone who has made application for a Council house can submit a medical certificate in support thereof. These are considered by the Medical Officer of Health and, where

deemed necessary, recommendations for re-housing on medical grounds are submitted to the Corporation. Lettings from the Special Health List are on a proportionate basis with the other Lists and during the Year, 13 cases were so dealt with.

SUB-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION

One family was re-housed during the Year from a property which it was found necessary to demolish.

OLD AGE PENSIONERS' LIST

Prior to 1952, lettings on this List had been based mainly on length of application.

During the Year, a points system was introduced and gave consideration to (a) Accommodation Status, (b) Date of Application, (c) Overcrowding and (d) Health Conditions.

Under the provision made for "Health Conditions", it is possible for points to be awarded where the Medical Officer can certify that health would be improved and no nursing difficulties would arise by re-housing.

By the end of 1952, the Corporation owned, in all, fifty dwellings (two-bedroomed houses and bungalows) for the use of Old Age Pensioners.

Housing—Nursing Staff, Sully Hospital

During the Year, representations were made to the Council by the Hospital Authorities for assistance with housing facilities to encourage the much-needed recruitment of Nursing Staff to Sully Hospital.

The Council decided to offer up to six houses for this purpose; determining conditions covering such points as service tenancy basis: "new", married, male, trained nurses only: and consideration only of those resident more than a certain distance from their work.

Drains

During the Year, 70 drains were tested upon complaint or after repairs had been carried out. It has been pointed out in previous reports that all drains are subject to inspection before being closed in.

Rodent Control

Rodent Control has been exercised in this area since the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Corporation have had a rodent operator in their service since the Act came into operation. Complaints received are immediately investigated and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' methods of destruction are followed. During the Year, 175 premises were treated, viz., 104 private dwelling houses, 57 business premises, and 14 Local Authority properties. Follow-up visits were made in every instance.

Sewers are periodically pre-baited by employees of the Borough Engineer's Department, and the results indicate the value of the work done. Close co-operation exists between the Ministry and the Corporation in dealing with rodent control.

Public Cleansing

The semi-weekly removal of house refuse and the daily removal of trade refuse is carried out by means of mechanical transport. Salvage work in connection with the post-war effort has been maintained in conjunction with public cleansing.

The Refuse Destructor is not able to cope with the increased yields of refuse from an expanding town and the tipping area at the Coldbrook Road Site has again been utilised. Properly controlled tipping is rigidly enforced—all refuse being covered daily with earth and effectively "celled". In addition, the whole site is regularly sprayed with dispersable powder ("Gammexane").

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Weight disposed at Refuse Destructor	6,962	2
Estimated Weight disposed at Tip by Council	7,494	0
Estimated Weight disposed at Tip by other vehicles	444	0
Total	14,900	2

(Period—31/12/51 to 28/12/52.)

Bed Bugs

Several complaints were received during the Year and investigations made in each case. Infestation in Corporation houses is dealt with by our own employees and in privately-owned houses by the occupants. Instructions are given as to the methods to be employed and insecticides provided at the expense of the Corporation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply*Bacteriological Examination*

Fifty-four samples of milk were taken during the Year and all were reported satisfactory.

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli

Sixteen of the samples referred to in the preceding paragraph were submitted for investigation and in no instance was the presence of tubercle bacilli reported.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, and The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Licences were issued under the above Regulations to dealers selling "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milks.

There are no pasteurising or sterilising plants within the Borough.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Regular inspections have been made of the premises covered by the Regulations and, generally speaking, these were found to be kept in satisfactory condition.

Ice-Cream

Strict supervision of all premises manufacturing and retailing ice-cream was exercised throughout the Year, and 76 samples were taken. Follow-up samples were taken in every case where unsatisfactory results were originally obtained.

The samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test which appears to afford the best available means for the routine grading of ice-cream.

The samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
„ 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
„ 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No result owing to unsatisfactory temperature at the Laboratory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
						—
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
						—

Meat Inspection (Public Abattoir)

The whole of the meat inspection in the Public Abattoir is carried out by your Meat Inspectors and the results of the inspections are indicated in the following Table.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,002	405	858	13,855	1,471
Number inspected	2,002	405	858	13,855	1,471
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS : Whole carcases condemned	2	5	5	36	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	1,108	186	6	1,903	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	55.44	47.16	1.28	13.99	6.80
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :— Whole carcases condemned	8	6	6	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	163	127	—	—	103
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.54	32.84	0.70	—	7.21

Meat Inspection (Shops)

1,852 lbs. of Meat were condemned in Butchers' Shops. The greater portion of this meat was found to be affected with internal decomposition.

Food Inspection

Food inspections were regularly carried out and during the Year, 7,931 lbs. of various foods were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Shops and Offices

The provisions of the Shops Acts have been enforced but restrictions placed upon trade have resulted in much shorter hours being worked than was formerly the case.

Smoke Abatement

One complaint was received during the Year as to the emission of black smoke but, upon investigation, no statutory nuisance was discovered. The property concerned is being kept under observation.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1952

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	716
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,260
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	571

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	643
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	26
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	8

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | --- |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | --- |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | - |

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | --- |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | --- |

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the Year | | } Sec following remarks |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | ..... |  |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | ..... |  |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the Year | ..... |  |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the Year | ..... |  |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | | |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ..... |  |

It is regretted that it has not been found possible to furnish the desired information in respect of this part of the Act. Accurate details regarding the extent of overcrowding in the Borough are not available for although the post-War conditions make it desirable for many new houses to be built, few existing dwellings in Barry are overcrowded within the meaning of the Act.

The Barry Corporation completed 95 houses during the Year, and 322 more were under construction at the end of the Year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No case of legal proceedings was taken during the Year.

DISINFECTION

During the Year, 129 houses were disinfected, also a large quantity of bedding and clothing at the Steam Disinfector.

Conclusion

I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Staff of the Department for the efficient and loyal service rendered by them during the Year under review, and it is also my wish to thank the Members of the Authority for their continued support and kindness during this period.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LENNOX,

Medical Officer of Health

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